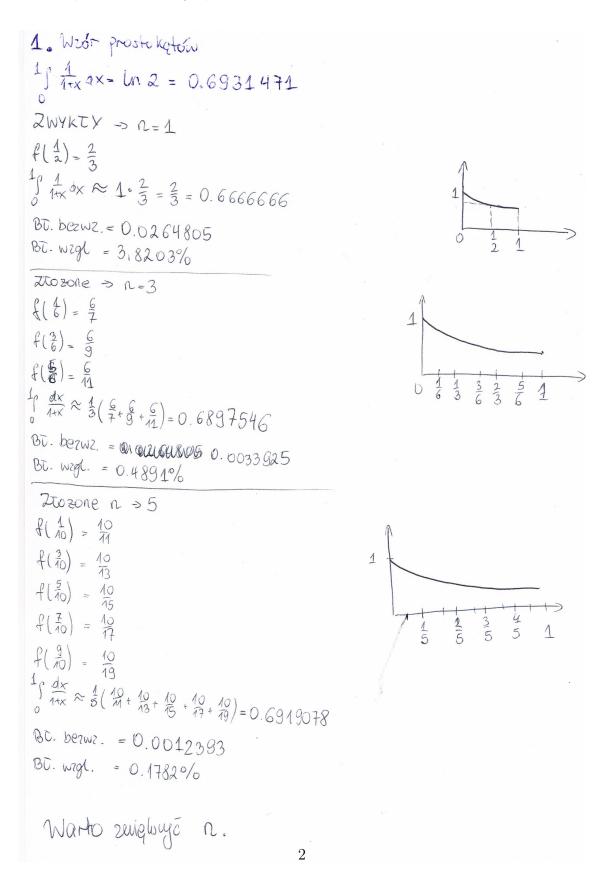
Metody obliczeniowe w nauce i technice - sprawozdanie 4

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1 Obliczyć $I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ wg wzoru prostokątów, trapezów i wzoru Simpsona (zwykłego i złożonego n = 3, 5). Porównać wyniki i błędy.



$$f(0) = 4$$
, $f(\frac{1}{a}) = \frac{2}{3}$, $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\int_{1+x}^{4x} \frac{dx}{2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = 0.7083333$$

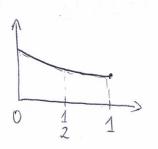
$$f(0) = 4, \quad f(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{3}{4}, \quad f(\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{3}{5}, \quad f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

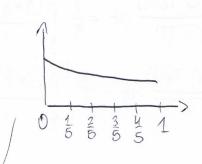
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x} \approx \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{7}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \right) = 0.7000000$$
Bt. beru: = 0.0068528

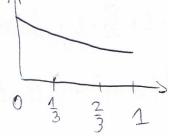
$$f(0) = 4$$
, $f(\frac{1}{5}) = \frac{5}{6}$, $f(\frac{2}{5}) = \frac{5}{7}$, $f(\frac{2}{5}) = \frac{5}{8}$, $f(\frac{4}{5}) = \frac{5}{9}$, $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

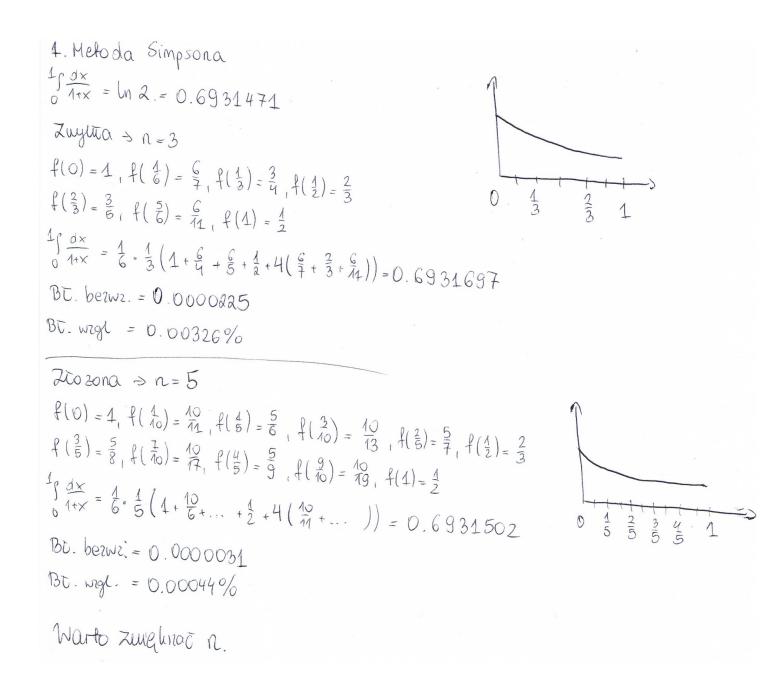
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x} \approx \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{10}{5} + \frac{10}{7} + \frac{10}{3} + \frac{10}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0.6956349$$

Warto zuiglinac n.









Metoda:	n=3	n=5		
Prostokątów	0.4891%	0.1782%		
Trapezów	0.988%	0.358%		
Simpsona	0.00326%	0.00044%		

Jak widać, metoda Simpsona okazała się najdokładniejszą metodą (z podanych) do obliczeń numerycznych. Błędy są **znacząco** mniejsze niż dla innych metod.

2 Obliczyć całkę $I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ korzystając z wielomianów ortogonalnych (np. Legendre'a) dla n = 8.

2.
$$I = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{dx}{4\pi x^{2}} = arctg 1 - arctg - 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.57.0796326794896$$

Wielomiary Legendra (Wilipedia)

 $P_{0}(x) = 1$
 $P_{4}(x) = x$
 $P_{4}(x) = \frac{4}{2}(5x^{2}-3x)$
 $P_{9}(x) = \frac{4}{3}(5x^{2}-30x^{2}+3)$
 $P_{9}(x) = \frac{4}{3}(63x^{2}-70x^{3}+15x)$
 $P_{6}(x) = \frac{4}{3}(63x^{2}-70x^{3}+15x)$
 $P_{6}(x) = \frac{4}{3}(63x^{2}-70x^{3}+15x)$
 $P_{7}(x) = \frac{4}{3}(63x^{2}-70x^{3}+15x)$
 $P_{8}(x) = \frac{4}{3}(63x^{2}-70x^{3}+15x)$
 $P_{8}(x) = \frac{4}{3}(63x^{2}-70x^{3}+15x)$

Funliqia aprobymujeca:

 $F(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{1} C_{i} \cdot P_{i}(x)$, $xe[\pm 1,1]$, yei ie $C_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{1} f(x) \cdot L_{i}(x) dx$

Wielomiam znaleciony pro pomory programu w Pythonie.

 $P_{7}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{1} C_{i} \cdot P_{i}(x) = 0.56684x^{6} + 0.88555x^{4} - 0.93846x^{2} + 0.99981$
 $P_{7}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{1} P_{1}(x) dx = 1.570833968253968$

B. berw. = 0.00037641459071

B. wood. = 0.00239632974053%

```
def legendre(n):
    P = []
    P.append(np.poly1d([1]))
    P.append(np.poly1d([1,0]))
    x = np.poly1d([1,0])
    for i in range(1,n):
        P.append((2*i+1)/(i+1)*P[i]*x-(i/(i+1))*P[i-1])
    return P
```

Kod programu w Pythonie

Obliczyć całkę $I=\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ korzystając ze wzoru prosto-3 kątów, trapezów i wzoru Simpsona dla h = 0.1.

$$I = \int_{0}^{4} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{400}{404} + \frac{400}{409} + \dots \right) = 0.7856064 \rightarrow BC - wrgl = 0.02653\%$$

Metoda traperow

X	0	10	20	3 10	10	5 10	10	7 10	10	9 10	11
0	11	101	26	100	29	4(5)	25	100	25	100	4

$$I = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \left(1 + \frac{200}{101} + \dots + \frac{1}{a} \right) = 0.7849814 \Rightarrow BC. wrgl. 0.05305\%$$
Melada Simprone

Metada Simpsona

Metada Simpsona
$$I = \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \left(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{400}{401} + \frac{100}{101} + \dots \right) = 0.7853981 \rightarrow Bi. ingl. 0\% VV (dla 7 migisc Po precinlum)$$

4 Metodą Gaussa obliczyć następującą całkę $I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+3} dx$ dla n=4. Oszacować resztę kwadratury.

4.
$$\frac{1}{0} \frac{dx}{x \cdot 3} = \ln \frac{4}{3} = 0.2876820724517809$$

Weboda Gaussa - Legendrea:

 $\frac{4}{0} \frac{dx}{x \cdot 3} \approx \sum_{i=4}^{4} a_i f(x_i)$

Webomiany Legendrea:

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 $\frac{1}{0} \frac{dx}{x \cdot 3} \approx \sum_{i=4}^{4} a_i f(x_i)$
 $\frac{1}{0} \frac{dx}{x \cdot 3} \approx \sum_{i=4}^{4} (3x^2 - 4)$
 $\frac{1}{0} \frac{dx}{x \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0} \frac{dx}{x \cdot 3} = 0.3399810$
 $\frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0} \frac{dx}{x \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0} \approx \frac{1}{0} - 0.8611363$
 $\frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0} \frac{dx}{x \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0}$

```
\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x+3} = \left| \begin{array}{c} t = 2x-1 \\ x = \frac{t+1}{2} \end{array} \right|_{0}^{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{2} dt = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{t+7} dt
```

```
x1=0.3399810
x2 = -0.3399810
x3=0.8611363
x4=-0.8611363
def legendre(n):
    P = []
    P.append(np.poly1d([1]))
    P.append(np.poly1d([1,0]))
   x = np.poly1d([1,0])
    for i in range(1,n):
        P.append((2*i+1)/(i+1)*P[i]*x-(i/(i+1))*P[i-1])
    return P
def find coefficients(x1,x2,x3,x4):
    P = legendre(3)
    A = np.array([[P[0](x1),P[0](x2),P[0](x3),P[0](x4)],
                 [P[1](x1),P[1](x2),P[1](x3),P[1](x4)],
                 [P[2](x1),P[2](x2),P[2](x3),P[2](x4)],
                 [P[3](x1),P[3](x2),P[3](x3),P[3](x4)]]
    B = np.array([2,0,0,0])
    return np.linalg.solve(A,B)
find coefficients(x1,x2,x3,x4)
```

array([0.65214511, 0.65214511, 0.34785489, 0.34785489])

Kod programu w Pythonie